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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

"DIVINE RIGHTS" BAER SOON TO BE HEARD AGAIN.

The ascending voice of "Divine Rights" Baer is soon to be heard again, as we are told, in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. The coal trust is preparing for its expected wage fight with the anthracite coal miners. The four-year agreement between the mine workers and operators ends on March 31, 1916. The mine workers, meeting last month at Wilkesbarre, Pa., formulated the demands which they will present to the operators at the expiration of the present agreement. The four most important demands are (1) recognition of the union, (2) eight-hour day, (3) a twenty per cent increase in wages, and (4) a "more" speedy, simplified and satisfactory method of settling disputes.

The mine owners are preparing to resist these demands and the probability of another big strike grows. Already the operators have arranged for getting newspaper publicity for their side of the case. A selected group of newspapermen have been invited to "inspect the mines" of the companies. They will be furnished with free transportation to and from the mines, will be entertained, wine and dined at the expense of the companies, and will be given a three-day opportunity to investigate mine conditions. The result is expected to be favorable publicity for the coal trust.

Should the miners win their demands, an immediate increase in the price of coal will probably result. This may be forecast by what happened four years ago when the present agreement was made. Coal prices, wholesale and retail, immediately went up. The mine owners said it was because wages had been advanced. But an investigation conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor in response to a congressional resolution found that while the average wholesale increase in coal prices jumped 25.82 cents per ton (the coal companies receiving in 1912 a total of \$13,450,000 more than they would have received for the same tonnage at previous rates) the miners received an advance of only 5.6 per cent in wages, representing "an average increase of 9 cents a ton in the cost of producing coal, and totaling in round numbers \$4,000,000." The strike thus benefited the coal operators to the tune of 14 cents on every single ton of coal mined since it occurred, or about thirty-six million dollars in four years.

As with "King Coal" increases in wages paid employees of railroads and other large corporations are also generally made the pretext for boosting freight rates and selling prices. It is interesting, therefore, to learn from the government's figures just at hand that for the year 1914, thirteen western railroads dispensed forty-three million dollars in dividends on common and preferred stock (this being practically all water), the book value of which stock was \$485,392,837. The total amount paid in wages by these same roads to engineers and firemen in the same space of time was \$39,474,305. In other words, dividends on the watered stock of these lines amounted in one year to nearly four million dollars more than the total outlay in wages to engineers and firemen, and these dividends take no account of interest paid on bonds, short-time notes, and other charges which railroads regard as a preferred lien and pay before they begin to accumulate for dividends on their preferred and common stock. Is it any wonder the laboring man does not feel that he is getting his?

WASHINGTON ON HYPHENISM.

President Wilson's recent criticism of the hyphen in American life brings up the fact that after a century and a quarter the nation has swung around to the same peril it started with.

For "hyphenism" is nothing new. It was the greatest menace to the republic in its earliest days, just as it is the greatest menace now. The sympathies of the nation were placed a little differently, that is all. Citizens were divided in their predilections between England and France, then the two great world powers striving for mastery as England and Germany, with their satellite nations, are doing today.

George Washington, with his clear vision and sound sense, in his great farewell address pointed out this peril once for all, basing his argument on broad principles of national safety.

"Nothing is more essential," he said, "than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded from American life." He pointed out in detail the various evils resulting from "a passionate attachment" for another nation. He spoke unsparingly of "ambitions, corrupted or deluded citizens who devote themselves to the favored nation," and their tendency to "betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country."

"How many opportunities," he exclaimed, "do such attachments af-

ford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or overawe the public councils!" And he concluded with the memorable appeal:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake."

Today a free people is just beginning to wake up to the deep import of Washington's words, as they echoed in modern terms and given an immediate application by Pres't Wilson, ex-Pres't Roosevelt and many other national leaders. The Father of our Country knew no such felicitous term as "hyphenism," but the evil is the same.

And if the first president were alive today, he would undoubtedly make the same appeal that the last of our presidents has made asking those who are for "America first" to stand on one side and those who are for some other country first to stand on the other side. Or, since General Washington is known to have used vigorous language on occasion, we may even fancy him rising up in hot indignation at recent anti-American outbreaks and expressing his political philosophy in Colonel Roosevelt's profane motto, "To Hell with the Hyphen!"

PROTECTING GAME.

The more American wild game disappears, the more it is appreciated. Never before has there been such widespread interest in the preservation of game birds and animals. The federal government has assumed protection of migratory birds—the only form of wild life over which Uncle Sam has jurisdiction, outside of federal preserves—and nearly all the states are falling into line and trying to do their part in preventing the extinction of species useful for food or for keeping down destructive insects.

More than 240 game laws were enacted last year, in forty states. North Carolina made the best record with a total of 61 new protective laws. Such widely separated states as California, Oregon, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Pennsylvania all passed ten or more game measures. In only one or two states was any backward step taken.

Many state laws were enacted for the purpose of harmonizing local legislation with the federal regulations on migratory birds. Nine states have thus fallen into line within the past year—California, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tennessee and West Virginia. In Illinois and Washington new laws conform to the federal law with slight exceptions.

One of the most fruitful reforms is seen in the passage of a law by several states forbidding all aliens from hunting or owning shotguns or rifles. This regulation is modeled on the Pennsylvania law, which was sustained by the United States supreme court last year. It is justified on the fact that certain classes of immigrants seem "possessed with an insatiable desire to shoot any living thing they see in the woods and fields, so that the only way to defend wild life from their depredations is to deprive them of firearms.

Sportsmen used to fight the game laws. Now as a rule it is the sportsmen who insist on enforcing them, and making them more strict. They know that without protection for game there would soon be no sport. And farmers who do not care for hunting are learning that the wild birds once regarded as their enemies are really their best friends.

NOT IN LAW BOOKS.

Attempting to excuse the butchery of Edith Cavell, the British nurse, this has been issued by Germany's defenders:

No law book in the world, least of all those dealing with war regulations, makes such a differentiation.

This is true. The law, especially war law, being exclusively man-made, slaughters woman with as little compunction as man. Natural law, God-made, says that the superlative duty and mission is motherhood and makes the female of the species the greatest of her kind. In the worlds of beasts, of birds and of insects and even that of flowers, the male, voluntarily or otherwise, makes a differentiation in favor of the female. Man, author of the brutality and folly called war, is also sole author of war law under which he locates himself lower than the beasts. He glorifies himself by highfalutin declaration that just and honest government is government with the consent of the governed, and enacts law to hank women without the slightest regard for her consent to such legislation.

We hear about equal punishment for women, if they are given equal rights. But there will always be true men who make a differentiation in favor of the woman, though they pile

equal penal laws on equal penal laws as high as Mt. Shasta.

It was quite unnecessary for German officialdom to announce that war law books make no sex differentiation that would save Edith Cavell. They also contain nothing to save offensive old men and women and school children.

This war makes its law as it goes along, and it is the law of cave-men and head-hunters. Necessity is made the law, and the blood of innocents flows as readily as any. Call Edith Cavell's slaughter a war necessity and you have given at least the outline of justification of your villainies. To try to justify on the ground that there's no man-made war law under which this noble, ministering, life-saving woman could be saved because she is a woman is vile hypocrisy that fools nobody. All appeal in law of God, nations and humanity has been destroyed. Preach bloody necessity at us and we understand.

"GENTLEWOMEN" IN BUSINESS.

Ethel Barrymore, who is playing the part of "Emma McChesney," a business woman, was amused at the critic who said that Miss Barrymore herself was "too much of a gentlewoman to interpret the part of a business woman." It seemed to her that the very quality of human sympathy which is characteristic of a true gentlewoman ought to help an actress who had it to understand and interpret the life of a business woman or any other type of woman.

It was a "gentleman and a scholar" who first stated the truth that there is nothing inherent in ditch digging which is demeaning to the educated man. No disgrace could come to him unless he failed to dig a better ditch than the man of less opportunity.

The "real lady" goes into her kitchen to assist to take the place of her maid, or she does all her own housework, and loses nothing of her gentleness thereby. The labor, however lowly, is graced and dignified by this very gentleness. It is the "get-rich-quick lady," the woman with super-natural standards of aristocracy, who dares not wash her dishes lest she lose caste.

Miss Barrymore's own statement in regard to the business woman and the lady was:

"I've been working for a living ever since I started to grow up. I've been on the road longer than Emma McChesney. But I hope that hasn't anything to do with my being a lady. We may work for a living, we may not all be buyers; we may be teachers, we may be manicurists, we may be photographers. But let's don't any of us get the idea we aren't ladies."

Only meanness of thought and narrowness of soul are "ungentle." Whether a woman is in the business world, the factory, the drawing room, or the kitchen, has nothing to do with it.

THE WAR IN POLITICS.

Prof. Walz of Harvard explains that it is necessary for the Germans to "enter politics" and vote solidly together, in order to "compel the respect to which they are entitled."

The professor seems to have overlooked the most pretentious attempt of that sort yet made since the hyphen became an American issue. It was tried in Chicago in the last mayoralty election. And in spite of the large German population of Chicago, the candidate who claimed united German-American support because of his openly declared German-Austrian sympathies, lost by 140,000 votes.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Massachusetts gubernatorial candidates, instead of inviting the support of organized German-American bodies in that state, have been avoiding it, fearing such powerful "anti-hyphen" retaliation as to insure their defeat.

Organized political action based on alien race sympathies is particularly to be deprecated in the present campaign. It can not accomplish its professed purpose. Not to mention the grave harm it does the nation to divide in domestic matters along alien lines, it must be obvious to any open-minded citizens that the Germans are sure to lose by thus throwing down the gauge to general public opinion and defying the rest of the nation as Germany has defied the world.

There is a much easier, safer and surer way for our German citizens to "compel the respect to which they are entitled." All they have to do is to drop the hyphen.

VILLA IN OUR MIDST.

The United States, it is reported, has offered Villa an asylum in this country, if he will abandon his opposition to Carranza and cease his revolutionary propaganda. Villa is thus offered an opportunity to do, as many before him have done—hold out until he can gather together a bunch of coin, if he hasn't already finished his collection, cross over to this country, and live in peace and safety until the time is ripe to start another revolution.

If Uncle Sam really wants to see Carranza successfully restore an abiding peace to Mexico, the Villa proposition is bad. There is already a choice collection of political refugees, and revolutionary plotters in the "asylum" offered by the United States. The Madero faction is represented, the Cientifico's are in force and Felix Diaz and Huerta are still here. All are, more or less, opposed to Carranza. Add Villa to the colony and the stage is set for as pretty a revolutionary plot as can be imagined. There's nothing establishes a stronger bond between folks than a common grievance. The Los Angeles-El Paso-San

THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

SAME MAUD.

Maud Muller on an autumn day had fallen comely run away with it. She saw the judge go speeding by. And sweet revenge gleamed in her eye.

She said, "Dear judge, here's where I score
"For that old slight in days of yore.
"My friend when you go at that speed
"The lawful pace you quite exceed.

"I have a hunch that as result,
"I'll even up that old insult."
She took the sheriff in her car
And chased the judge for miles afar.
And then with nerve that never flinched,
She shot his tire and had him
pinched.

F. L. T.

OBSERVATION teaches us that the horse weight is purely a moral influence. The horse thereto attached knows he comes away with it, but, except on rare occasions, does not. The animal feels the pull of the moral influence more than the weight of the block of iron. For example, a Main st. business horse was anchored too far away to touch noses with another that stopped beside him. Whereupon, his social instincts overcoming his moral scruples, he gave his head a twitch and the weight slid along the curb far enough to enable him to greet his chum acquaintance in the good old fashioned horse way.

OUR business and professional men are going to get down to the office earlier next year when the new golf course opens at Chain of Lakes (some sylvan title). Half an hour or an hour earlier in the morning is going to give them a chance to clean up their desks and have nothing much to do after three or four o'clock. Then 30 minutes to ride out to the Country club and dress, and there they are, good for two rounds before supper on the verandah. Alluring, yes!

Some Title!

(Law Notes.)

The records of the probate court of Mobile County, Ala., show that on August 2 papers of incorporation were filed for an organization bearing the modest title of "Christian Knights of Heroes of Ethiopia of the East & West Hemispheres."

OR, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, as contradistinguished by a recent movie lecturer.

A BOY was carrying a load of wood up the stairs that lead to the excited mysteries of a Washington av. business block Saturday. You don't see that often nowadays, and that is

Antonio colony of Mexican exiles is loaded with dynamite. Villa might supply the fuse.

Better let them fight it out, Uncle Sam. Blessed is the peacemaker—in the story books.

Porter Charlton, the American tried for murder in Italy, can't complain that he didn't get a fair trial, according to American precedents in such cases. There was a typically American corps of alienists mobilized in the court room, and their testimony regarding Charlton's sanity was given impartially to both sides in the typically American way, according to the side that employed them.

THE FEDERATION AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

By Charles P. Andrews

Social legislation is the term used in modern political economy to designate those governmental activities which are designed more especially to promote the personal well-being of the individual and the general welfare of the community. In the earlier development of the race, government was chiefly concerned with foreign relations, the suppression of crime, and the maintenance of the rights of property—as the protection of titles, the collection of debts, and the enforcement of contracts. Even the founders of our own government regarded these things as paramount.

It is within the memory of even middle-aged people that boards of health have been established, that stricter register of births, marriages and deaths have been required, that pure food laws, workmen's compensation laws, and laws regulating the employment of women and children, and restricting the hours of labor

why it attracted our attention. A glance at the wood showed it was bog oak and elm, the kind we used to take on subscription and boil out in the office stove. Years ago it was a common sight to see the boy eager for a quarter digging wood out of the snow and lugging it upstairs. Back of that we used to do it ourselves. New fangled contrivances for heating offices and, incidentally, the exhaustion of the wood supply have robbed the boy of his steady job.

Evolution of the Perfect "46."

(Littitz, Pa., Express.)

She used to be a slender lass
As graceful as a willow,
But now—how did it come to pass?
She's shaped much like a pillow.

She used to be so pale and fair,
So fragile and so tender,
I'd thought she'd vanish into air
With angels to attend her.

I once wrote poems to the dame,
Compared her to a lily,
But now those verses sound so tame!
Not only that, but silly.

For now she is so red and fat,
A penny resembles,
Or else a bowl of jelly that
With each vibration trembles.

She used to be the dreamy sort,
Large eyed and melancholy,
But now she'd of a corpse make sport
And chatters like a Polly.

I sometimes wonder if the beaux
Who broke their necks to win her
Envy the lucky man she chose.
I don't as I'm a sinner!

THE long-legged, slab-sided little white pill walloper over on Mich. st. disappointed us last week by not keeping his engagement at Sunny-side. Later he came in and apologized by saying he was too busy. We hate to say what we think, but we have our opinion of anybody who will sacrifice the golf weather we had last week for a mere matter of business.

From Bad to Worse.

(Off the Wire.)

PRINCETON, Ind., Oct. 28.—A Ben Davis apple is trying to reform. It has the form of a pear but is of the rosy Ben Davis hue. It grew on a Ben Davis tree a mile from any pear but the point of the pear shape and the stem look and smell exactly like a Kiefer pear.

"FRENCH Take Strumnitz."—Headline.

AS a substitute for absinthe?
C. N. F.

have been enacted; that hospitals and prisons have been placed under scientific humanitarian management; that children's playgrounds have been established, and more ample provision made for the recreation of adults, and that tenement house regulation, factory inspection and pensions for dependent widowed mothers have been provided. Municipal regulations along similar lines of welfare in the matter of parks, sanitation, safety from fires, visiting nurses and dispensaries of pure milk for infants have been improved and extended.

All this is social legislation. It is yet in comparative infancy, and needs watchful care against abuses on the one hand, and curtailment on the other. A careful comparison of the program of this legislation with the functions of the 12 organizations united in the Federation for Social Service in South Bend, shows that the two are in harmony, occupying substantially the same broad field and admirably supplementing each other. To a certain extent, indeed, these societies may be regarded as the interpreters, the practical embodiment, of the spirit of these laws.

It is the duty, then, and natural function of the Federation locally to aid in the enforcement and administration of such beneficial social legislation and, wherein it is at any time found deficient, to assist in its strengthening and amendment.

Letters of the People

Editor News-Times:
History informs us, that in times of great stress the inhabitants of cities have come forward with free will offerings for the common good—a sort of voluntary self-taxation, for public purposes. Might not the contributions sought during Good Will week be properly placed in this category? Regard them not as gifts, but as payments in advance for benefits that will accrue to the whole community through the added health and strength of its members.

ABE FRANK.



SEE THIS WORLD WONDER

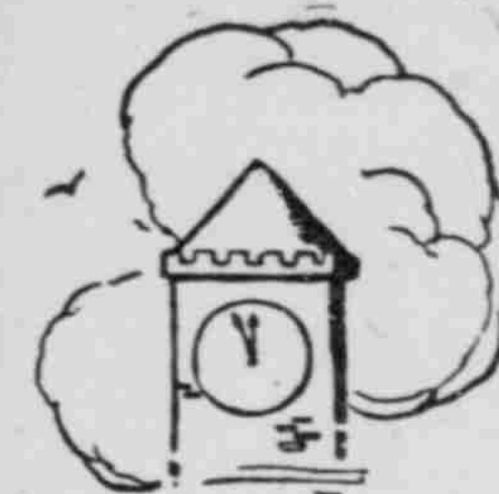
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It's high time for you to.

find "yours"

You'll enjoy "yours" whether it's fatima or some other good one—but be sure it's SENSIBLE.

you think you've passed it? But—?

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

Beginning with Monday, Nov. 1st, and until further notice, South Side Mishawaka Car will leave South Bend at 5:00 A. M. for Broadway. Will leave Broadway at 5:30 A. M. and arrive at South Bend Center at 6:00 A. M., on all days except Sundays.

C. S. B. & N. I. Ry. Co.

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We'll wire **six rooms**—similar equipment—for one dollar now, and a dollar a month—\$12.00 being the entire amount.

We'll wire **seven rooms**—similar equipment—for one dollar now, and a dollar a month—\$14.00 being the entire amount.

These are some of our bargain offers—let us quote you figures—we have a proposition that will just fit your needs. Get in touch with us now, while there is still time.

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